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EXAMINER	
ABDALLA, KHALID M	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/551,706	WILSON, JEFFREY	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KHALID ABDALLA	2475	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 October 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-21 and 38* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *22-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Regarding claim 37, the phrase "…adapted to…"is not positively claimed language Therefore, the limitation after the phrase" …adapted to …"is not considered the claimed limitation. It is suggested to remove the phrase "…adapted to… ".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the phrase "... a computer readable storage medium …" recited in the claim37 lines 1-2 is not a non-transitory form of signal transmission indicating in the claim or specification or in the record .Therefore the claim 37 is considered to be a signal per se. To overcome this rejection, it is suggested applicant change "... a computer readable storage medium …" to "... a computer readable storage medium …" being a non-transitory signal.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 21-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weisman et al (US 20040047461 A1) in view of Liversidge et al (US 20020076025 A1).

Regarding claim 21 Weisman et al discloses telecommunications services apparatus (Fig. 1 shows a conference manager 20) for use with a mobile telephone network (Fig.1 shows telephone network) , wherein the apparatus is configured to store addresses representing members of a group of users (The conference manager 20 accepts and processes commands from the participant stations 10, 12 via receive buffer 60, and sends back data indicating the status of the conference call via transmit buffer 30. Data and voice received at receive buffer 60 is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12) associated with a first user and a predefined service address (conference manager 20 makes use of database 50 (described in detail in conjunction with FIG. 5) to create, access, and update information about participants and conference calls see [0114] lines 1-3) said addresses being configurable by the first user (Data and voice received at receive buffer 60 is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12) Wherein the apparatus is configured to retrieve the stored addresses of the members of the group of users (Fig. 1 shows participant stations 10, 12) on the basis of a combination of the predefined service number and the identity of the first user (In addition, it is desirable for an alias to have a private part, which may include the participant's true identity. Whether a participant is represented by the public part (mask) or private part (true identity) is selectable by that participant see [0055] lines 6-11) and also (Data and voice received at receive buffer 60

is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12);

Wherein the first user may send a text message to the predefined service address corresponding to the group of users (the back channel may be implemented as text messages, such as a page, or instant messages. Back channel communications may be, but are not necessarily limited to present participants of a conference call. For instance, such a back channel may be used by a participant to invite someone to join an ongoing conference call see [0077] lines 4-9).

Although Weisman et al (Methods of transporting this text message to the addressee are well know and may take the form of a pager message, an "instant message," see [00148]) also see (data and voice signals, sent by the conference manager 20 and voice bridge 70 respectively, to the transmit buffer 30 are designated and directed to specific ones of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 see [0111] lines 12-15) and ("Invite" (not visible in participant action menu 440) operates in a manner similar to the text mode of "Whisper," insofar as bringing up a text-messaging window (not shown). However, the message is intended to invite someone not currently a participant in the present conference call see [0149] lines 1-4). But Weisman et al does not discloses the apparatus being thereby operable to replicate the text message to the members of that group of users, and wherein the first user may make a voice call to the same predefined service address, the apparatus being thereby operable to initiate an audio conference with the members of that group of users. Liversidge et al from the same field or endeavor teach the apparatus being thereby operable to replicate the text message to

the members of that group of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other participants see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21), and wherein the first user may make a voice call to the same predefined service address, the apparatus being thereby operable to initiate an audio conference with the members of that group of users (The AddLeg message also includes the dialed number of the team member using VTE client (C) as well as the session ID. The VTE server likewise sends a New Session message (step 648) to the conference bridge, to advise the conference bridge that a voice communications session is to be setup. The New Session message includes a dialed number that will be used to connect to the conference bridge (the dialed number that was just passed to the VSP in step 646) and the session ID. As is well known in the art, one method of associating calls to a conference bridge is the use of a unique dialed number for each communications session see [0158] lines 13-20) and (It is also possible that the current session participants may wish to terminate the instant messaging session and continue the conversation using an alternative type of communications, such as, for example, voice communications see [00126] lines1-5). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, being thereby operable to replicate the text message to the members of that

group of users, and wherein the first user may make a voice call to the same predefined service address, the apparatus being thereby operable to initiate an audio conference with the members of that group of users which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim22 Liversidge et al teaches apparatus, wherein the service address for the or each respective group of users comprises a short code (On receipt of the Make Call message in step 508, the VSP formulates an ISUP Initial Address Message (ISUP-IAM). The ISUP-IAM includes the dialed number of team member using VTE client (A). It also includes a circuit identification code (CIC) associated with the E-ISUP (A). A Destination Point Code (DPC) of the ISUP-IAM is set to the point code of an SSP1 associated with a first end of the E-ISUP (A) see [00146] lines 1-8). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the service address for the or each respective group of users comprises a short code which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim23 Liversidge et al teaches apparatus, wherein a respective service address determines a particular group of users for each individual first user, permitting each first user to have personal group definitions (the team member using VTE client (A) is provided telephone service by an SSP (X). The message is therefore forwarded

through the network in step 512 to the SSP (X). On receipt of the message, the SSP (X) checks the availability of the subscriber line associated with the team member using VTE client (A) and, finding the line available, applies ringing to the line in step 514. Thereafter, the SSP (X) returns an ISUP Address see [00147] lines 1-8). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein a respective service address determines a particular group of users for each individual first user, permitting each first user to have personal group definitions which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment

Regarding claim 24 note that Weisman et al discloses Apparatus including a database storing addresses of the or each group of users (conference manager 20 makes use of database 50 (described in detail in conjunction with FIG. 5) to create, access, and update information about participants and conference calls see [0114]lines 1-3) .Also note that Liversidge et al teach; wherein the calling line identity of the first user is detected and the particular group of users is determined on the basis of the service address and the detected calling line identity (On receipt of the ISUP-ANM, the VSP sends a Call Created message through the data packet network in step 704 to indicate that the team member using VTE client (B) is now connected to the conference bridge. The VTE server responds by sending an Add message (step 706) to the conference bridge. The Add message specifies the session ID, and may also specify

the dialed number. The conference bridge responds in step 800 by joining the call associated with the team member using VTE client (A) with the connection associated with the team member using VTE client (B), and immediately thereafter provides notification that a party has joined the conference call see [00162] and FIG.28a) . Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the calling line identity of the first user is detected and the particular group of users is determined on the basis of the service address and the detected calling line identity which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim25 Liversidge et al teach apparatus, including an address configuring means (As shown in FIG. 1, the collaboration services suite 2 includes a database 6 in which information concerning each team member is stored. This information includes a respective personal identifier 8 of each team member, a respective personal profile 10 relating to a role and/or environment of the team member see [0062] lines 6-11) responsive to receipt of an identifier in a text message (The text device displays a communications session type in an invitation window and a personal identifier associated with a team member that sent the invitation see [0018] lines 3-6) to manage the addresses of a respective group of users, the text message including one or more addresses of the respective group of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the

New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other participants that inherent address of the respective users see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21).

Regarding claim26 Liversidge et al teach apparatus, wherein the address configuring means(As shown in FIG. 1, the collaboration services suite 2 includes a database 6 in which information concerning each team member is stored. This information includes a respective personal identifier 8 of each team member, a respective personal profile 10 relating to a role and/or environment of the team member see [0062] lines 6-11) is also responsive to the presence of the same or a different identifier between addresses in the text message, to interpret the identifier as a delimiter between the addresses (the Presence Server 42 maintains a status table 43 for controlling the detection and propagation of team member status and availability information. In general, the status table 43 contains, for each member of the team, a logged-in frame 43a; a devices frame 43b, and a watcher's frame 43c. The logged-in frame 43a stores a flag (e.g. a binary "0" or "1") indicating whether or not the respective team member is currently logged-in to the collaboration services suite 2. The devices frame 43b contains device identifiers and associated address information (e.g. PSTN destination number, IP addresses, e-mail address) for each communications device identified by the respective team member in their current personal profile see [0067] lines 1-13). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of

method, which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim27 Liversidge et al teach apparatus, wherein the or each identifier is a specific key character (As shown in FIG. 8, a Log-In Request message 124 containing the personal identifier of the user, and a password, is forwarded by the VTE client application 44a to the VTE server 40. The VTE server 40 then uses the personal identifier and the password to validate the user (at 126), and upon successful validation, queries the client database (at 128) to obtain communications information corresponding to the most recently selected current personal profile of the user see [0083] lines 5-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the or each identifier is a specific key character which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim28 Liversidge et al teach apparatus, including means for sending a text message to a selected one of the groups of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other

participants see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21) inviting each user in the group to join an audio conference, the text message including an address for joining the audio conference (It is also possible that the current session participants may wish to terminate the instant messaging session and continue the conversation using an alternative type of communications, such as, for example, voice communications see [00126] lines1-5). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, apparatus, including means for sending a text message to a selected one of the groups of users inviting each user in the group to join an audio conference, the text message including an address for joining the audio conference. which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim 29 Weisman et al discloses a telecommunications services method for a mobile telephone network (Fig.1 shows telephone network), the method comprising storing addresses representing members of a group of users (The conference manager 20 accepts and processes commands from the participant stations 10, 12 via receive buffer 60, and sends back data indicating the status of the conference call via transmit buffer 30. Data and voice received at receive buffer 60 is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12) associated with a first user and a predefined service address (conference manager 20 makes use of database 50 (described in detail in conjunction

with FIG. 5) to create, access, and update information about participants and conference calls see [0114] lines 1-3), said addresses being configurable by the first user (Data and voice received at receive buffer 60 is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12), (i) wherein the first user may send a text message to the predefined service address corresponding to the group of users (the back channel may be implemented as text messages, such as a page, or instant messages. Back channel communications may be, but are not necessarily limited to present participants of a conference call. For instance, such a back channel may be used by a participant to invite someone to join an ongoing conference call see [0077] lines 4-9).

wherein the apparatus is configured to retrieve the stored addresses of the members of the group of users (Fig. 1 shows participant stations 10, 12) on the basis of a combination of the predefined service number and the identity of the first user (In addition, it is desirable for an alias to have a private part, which may include the participant's true identity. Whether a participant is represented by the public part (mask) or private part (true identity) is selectable by that participant see [0055] lines 6-11) and also (Data and voice received at receive buffer 60 is identifiably related to the one of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 from which it originated see [0111] lines 7-12).

although Weisman et al (Methods of transporting this text message to the addressee are well know and may take the form of a pager message, an "instant message," see [00148]) also see (data and voice signals, sent by the conference manager 20 and voice bridge 70 respectively, to the transmit buffer 30 are designated and directed to

specific ones of the plurality of participant stations 10, 12 see [0111] lines 12-15) and ("Invite" (not visible in participant action menu 440) operates in a manner similar to the text mode of "Whisper," insofar as bringing up a text-messaging window (not shown). However, the message is intended to invite someone not currently a participant in the present conference call see [0149] lines 1-4). But Weisman et al does not discloses the text message being thereby replicated to the members of that group of users, and/or (ii) wherein the first user may make a voice call to the predefined service address corresponding to one of the at least one group of users, an audio conference thereby being initiated with the members of that group of users. Liversidge et al from the same field or endeavor teach the text message being thereby replicated to the members of that group of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other participants see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21), and/or (ii) wherein the first user may make a voice call to the predefined service address corresponding to one of the at least one group of users, an audio conference thereby being initiated with the members of that group of users (The AddLeg message also includes the dialed number of the team member using VTE client (C) as well as the session ID. The VTE server likewise sends a New Session message (step 648) to the conference bridge, to advise the conference bridge that a voice communications session is to be setup. The New Session message includes a dialed number that will

be used to connect to the conference bridge (the dialed number that was just passed to the VSP in step 646) and the session ID. As is well known in the art, one method of associating calls to a conference bridge is the use of a unique dialed number for each communications session see [0158] lines 13-20) also (It is also possible that the current session participants may wish to terminate the instant messaging session and continue the conversation using an alternative type of communications, such as, for example, voice communications see [00126] lines1-5). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, the text message being thereby replicated to the members of that group of users, and/or (ii) wherein the first user may make a voice call to the predefined service address corresponding to one of the at least one group of users, an audio conference thereby being initiated with the members of that group of users for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim30 note that Liversidge et al teaches a method, wherein the service address for the or each respective group of users comprises a short code. (On receipt of the Make Call message in step 508, the VSP formulates an ISUP Initial Address Message (ISUP-IAM). The ISUP-IAM includes the dialed number of team member using VTE client (A). It also includes a circuit identification code (CIC) associated with the E-ISUP (A). A Destination Point Code (DPC) of the ISUP-IAM is set to the point code of an SSP1 associated with a first end of the E-ISUP (A) see [00146] lines 1-8). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of

Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the service address for the or each respective group of users comprises a short code which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim31 Liversidge et al teaches a method, wherein a respective service address determines a particular group of users for each individual first user, permitting each first user to have personal group definitions (the team member using VTE client (A) is provided telephone service by an SSP (X). The message is therefore forwarded through the network in step 512 to the SSP (X). On receipt of the message, the SSP (X) checks the availability of the subscriber line associated with the team member using VTE client (A) and, finding the line available, applies ringing to the line in step 514. Thereafter, the SSP (X) returns an ISUP Address see [00147] lines 1-8). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein a respective service address determines a particular group of users for each individual first user, permitting each first user to have personal group definitions which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim 32 note that Weisman et al discloses a method including a database storing addresses of the or each group of users (conference manager 20

makes use of database 50 (described in detail in conjunction with FIG. 5) to create, access, and update information about participants and conference calls see [0114]lines 1-3) .Also note that Liversidge et al teach; wherein the calling line identity of the first user is detected and the particular group of users is determined on the basis of the service address and the detected calling line identity (On receipt of the ISUP-ANM, the VSP sends a Call Created message through the data packet network in step 704 to indicate that the team member using VTE client (B) is now connected to the conference bridge. The VTE server responds by sending an Add message (step 706) to the conference bridge. The Add message specifies the session ID, and may also specify the dialed number. The conference bridge responds in step 800 by joining the call associated with the team member using VTE client (A) with the connection associated with the team member using VTE client (B), and immediately thereafter provides notification that a party has joined the conference call see [00162] and FIG.28a) . Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the calling line identity of the first user is detected and the particular group of users is determined on the basis of the service address and the detected calling line identity which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim33 Liversidge et al teach a method including an address configuring step (As shown in FIG. 1, the collaboration services suite 2 includes a database 6 in

which information concerning each team member is stored. This information includes a respective personal identifier 8 of each team member, a respective personal profile 10 relating to a role and/or environment of the team member see [0062] lines 6-11) responsive to receipt of an identifier in a text message (The text device displays a communications session type in an invitation window and a personal identifier associated with a team member that sent the invitation see [0018] lines 3-6) to manage the addresses of a respective group of users, the text message including one or more addresses of the respective group of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other participants that inherent address of the respective users see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21).

Regarding claim 34 Liversidge et al teach a method, wherein the address configuring step (As shown in FIG. 1, the collaboration services suite 2 includes a database 6 in which information concerning each team member is stored. This information includes a respective personal identifier 8 of each team member, a respective personal profile 10 relating to a role and/or environment of the team member see [0062] lines 6-11) is also responsive to the presence of the same or a different identifier between addresses in the text message, to interpret the identifier as a delimiter between the addresses (the Presence Server 42 maintains a status table 43 for controlling the detection and propagation of team member status and availability information. In general, the status

table 43 contains, for each member of the team, a logged-in frame 43a; a devices frame 43b, and a watcher's frame 43c. The logged-in frame 43a stores a flag (e.g. a binary "0" or "1") indicating whether or not the respective team member is currently logged-in to the collaboration services suite 2. The devices frame 43b contains device identifiers and associated address information (e.g. PSTN destination number, IP addresses, e-mail address) for each communications device identified by the respective team member in their current personal profile see [0067] lines 1-13) Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim35 Liversidge et al teach a method, wherein the or each identifier is a specific key character (As shown in FIG. 8, a Log-In Request message 124 containing the personal identifier of the user, and a password, is forwarded by the VTE client application 44a to the VTE server 40. The VTE server 40 then uses the personal identifier and the password to validate the user (at 126), and upon successful validation, queries the client database (at 128) to obtain communications information corresponding to the most recently selected current personal profile of the user see [0083] lines 5-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, wherein the or each

identifier is a specific key character which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide a method and system for automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

Regarding claim36 Liversidge et al teach a method, including sending a text message to a selected one of the groups of users (The team member can send a message to the other participants in the communications session by typing the text message into the New message frame 358 of the IM session object 354, and clicking an appropriate icon or button (e.g. a Send button) to send the text message (368) to the collaboration services suite 2, which replicates the message to each of the other participants see[00125] lines 1-7 and fig. 21) inviting each user in the group to join an audio conference, the text message including an address for joining the audio conference (It is also possible that the current session participants may wish to terminate the instant messaging session and continue the conversation using an alternative type of communications, such as, for example, voice communications see [00126] lines1-5) Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Liversidge et al in the system of Weisman et al. the method of Weisman et al can be implemented on any type of method, apparatus, including sending a text message to a selected one of the groups of users inviting each user in the group to join an audio conference, the text message including an address for joining the audio conference. Which is taught by Liversidge et al with a motivation to provide an automatic handling of invitations to join communications sessions in a team environment.

6. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weisman et al (US 20040047461 A1) in view of Liversidge et al (US 20020076025 A1) as applied in claim 1 above and further in view of Miao (US 20040042601 A1).

Regarding claim 37 Weisman et al and Liversidge et al dose not disclose a computer readable storage medium comprising computer executable instructions adapted to perform the method set forth in claim 29. Miao from the same field or endeavor teaches (The processor may be a general-purpose or dedicated processor, such as a processor from the family of processors made by Intel Corporation, Motorola Incorporated, Sun Microsystems Incorporated and others. The software may comprise programming logic, instructions or data to implement certain functionality for an embodiment of the invention. The software may be stored in a medium accessible by a machine or computer-readable medium see [0017] lines 4-10)

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the method of Miao in the system of Weisman et al and Liversidge et al the method of Weisman et al and Liversidge et al can be implemented on any type of method which is taught by Miao with a motivation to efficiently manage a communication network my means of software that can be stored in a computer readable storage medium.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(US –PAT-NO: 6067443), (Fuller et al) discloses, communicator for a telephone system.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KHALID ABDALLA whose telephone number is (571)270-7526. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dang Ton can be reached on 571-272-3171. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. A./

Examiner, Art Unit 2475

/DANG T TON/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2475/D. T. T./

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2475